

WHY SHOULD WE TALK PEACE?

Asks the British Army in France, Says Observer on the Somme

SENTIMENT AT THE FRONT IS

Unconditionally Against Ending Struggle Against Germany Now

With the British armies in France, Dec. 28.—"Never has the British army been so prepared to fight; why should we talk peace?"

"You can safely give that as the British army's answer to all peace talk," declared a staff general yesterday in response to questions of what he and his men thought of President Wilson's peace note.

To say that the American note fell like a bombshell here is putting it mildly. Bombshells are always more or less expected hereabouts; whereas such a step as that taken by the American president was remotest removed from all thoughts.

The move was variously commented upon by the fighting men. Nobody doubted for an instant the president's good intentions in the suggestion, but the feeling was that strong influences had succeeded in inducing him to believe this was an opportune moment to act. Such action was regarded as smoothing Germany's road and enabling her to take the second step in her peace plot.

Sentiment at the front is unconditionally against peace now. Every indication points to much worse conditions in Germany than the world even suspects; and on the other hand, the allies are daily better situated to wage a successful offensive.

The British, who are little given to demonstrativeness, are unanimous in their expression of absolute confidence of the comparatively early defeat of the central powers under pressure of the allies' gathering strength.

Here's to California.

Kathleen Norris, the well-known novelist, has written about California for the January American Magazine. In her article she says:

"Yet it is possible to-day, on forty acres of land, to have a livelihood, and a bank account, and a home, in any one of a hundred fertile canyons. There are little families there raising a few peaches and a few calves and a few pigs, sowing a few acres to alfalfa (three or four crops a year!), renting out the team to neighboring farmers at three dollars a day, sending a few pounds of butter to market every week, and perhaps drying a few hundred pounds of apricots every spring—what spend during the year perhaps one tenth of the money they make. There are splendid schools all throughout the state, and although a too kindly climate encourages the building of rather unsubstantial wooden houses, and the lamentable contrast to the beauty of the New England villages, yet the gardens are good for everything, and the wide-spread content and thrift more than make up for the lost beauty."

Surprisingly Good Cough Syrup Made at Home

Costs Very Little and Easily Made, but is Remarkably Effective.

You'll never really know what a fine cough syrup you can make until you prepare this famous home-made remedy. You not only save \$2 as compared with the ready-made kind, but you will also have a more effective and dependable remedy in every way. It overcomes the usual coughs, throat or chest colds in 24 hours—relieves even whooping cough quickly.

Get 2½ ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth) from any good drug store, pour it into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. Here you have a full pint—a family supply—of the most effective cough syrup that money can buy—at a cost of only 54 cents at least. It never spoils. The prompt and positive results given by this pleasant tasting cough syrup have caused it to be used in more homes than any other remedy. It quickly loosens a dry, hoarse or tight cough, heals the inflamed membranes that line the throat and bronchial tubes, and relieves almost immediately. Splendid for throat tickle, hoarseness, bronchitis, croup and bronchial asthma.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, combined with guaiac and has been used for generations for throat and chest ailments.

Avoid disappointment by asking your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with full directions, and don't accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

TWELVE KILLED IN BIG STORM

Estimates of Damage from Arkansas Tornado Run as High as \$3,000,000.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 28.—Twelve persons were killed and twenty injured in the tornado which swept over central Arkansas late Tuesday, according to reports received here yesterday. It was feared reports from districts not yet heard from would add to the casualty list. Estimates of property damage ran as high as \$3,000,000.

Apprehension regarding the fate of the state convict farm at Tucker, in the path of the storm, was allayed when a report came saying no one was injured there.

A tremendous downpour of water and high wind accompanied the storm, and railroads yesterday were facing washouts, high water, and torn up telegraph lines. No trains had arrived in this city up to noon yesterday from Pine Bluff, just south of the stricken district.

For a hundred miles from Grant county, over portions of Pulaski, Lonoke, Jefferson and Prairie counties, the tornado spread destruction.

A score of victims were taken to Pine Bluff and placed in hospitals there. The suffering of many injured left through the night on the plantations was acute. Relief crews were sent out immediately after the storm from Pine Bluff to search the stricken area.

YEAR'S IMPORT OF GOLD \$639,300,000

This Includes Latest \$12,600,000 Consigned to J. P. Morgan & Co. from Canada.

New York, Dec. 28.—With only three business days of the year remaining after yesterday, gold to the amount of \$639,300,000 has been imported into the United States from all sources during 1916. This includes fresh consignments of \$12,600,000 from Canada deposited at the Philadelphia mint to the account of J. P. Morgan & Co.

BAKER EXPECTS TO HOLD JOB.

Secretary of War Closes Up His Home in Cleveland.

Washington, Dec. 28.—Secretary of War Baker gave evidence yesterday that he expects to remain in Washington another four years.

It was announced at the department that his presence in Cleveland yesterday was for the purpose of closing up his home there and moving the last of his furniture to Washington.

The Vanishing Sheep.

Secretary Houston means well when he urges New England farmers to raise more sheep, and when he makes an appeal to the city business men of this region to give the farmers the financial backing necessary for this industry, if it is desired. His arguments are familiar and his statistics as to the profits to be gained, with wool and mutton even remaining in sight of their present figures, were never more impressive. But New England farmers, whatever the effect of the appeal on the city banker and merchant, will in all probability continue to smile indulgently and shake their heads. The vanishing sheep does not give the farmer any worry. Even when a Maine farmer, W. B. Kendall of Bowdoinham, keeps a flock of more than a thousand sheep, the largest flock in New England, and makes it pay a handsome profit, and preaches sheep raising to Maine farmers in season and out, his neighbors only shake their heads and express themselves as having more faith in summer boarders or sweet corn or the dairy business than in sheep.

The Springfield Republican says that the one word, "Dogs!" is in the mind of the farmers, a sufficient answer to all arguments for sheep raising. But many farmers have answers that they consider more conclusive than that. They will tell you that sheep "eat their heads off" during the long months when they must be fed in the barns; that they cause the land to "run out"; that disease causes far greater ravages in the average flock than dogs do. The first wire fences, which were of barbed wire, were a factor in causing farmers to dispose of their sheep, but later wire fences, cheaper than other fencing and without the wool-dragging barbs, have nullified that argument.

In the mean time the steady decrease of our sheep continues, and the imports of wool grow larger and larger. The 61,500,000 sheep revealed by the 1900 census had declined to fewer than 50,000,000 in 1915. Here in New England the sheep, excluding lambs, dropped from 1,362,244 in 1880 to 306,443 in 1910. About half the present total of New England sheep are in Maine, and the number there has dropped to less than 100,000 and has long been decreasing regularly about 10,000 a year. The American sheep appears to be headed down the trail that the dodo and auk have gone, and is close on the heels of the lobster, assuming a lobster has heels; but the American farmer, and particularly the New England farmer, is disposed to let others do the worrying.

—Boston Herald.

BANDITRY AGAIN RIFE IN MEXICO

Washington's Eyes Focused Anew on the Border.

CARRANZA STILL DELAYS

Is Allowed Till Commission Meets to Sign the Protocol

Washington, Dec. 28.—Two developments yesterday thrust the Mexican situation to the foreground here. The first was a statement from the state department that unrest in northern Mexico is growing, and that administration attention once more is focused on the border.

The second was the announcement by Secretary of the Interior Lane that he had issued a call for a conference of the American members of the American-Mexican commission "at some early date," probably this week. Up to noon no word had been received as to whether Carranza had signed the protocol withdrawal agreed upon by the commission.

The department statement declared that the authorities have information that large groups of bandits are on the rampage in northern Mexico and that the situation "is such as to give the department fresh concern."

The state department newspaper conference this afternoon considered in a discussion almost exclusively of Mexican matters. It was officially said that the department suspects Villa is getting all the arms he needs across the border, but just how it is done the department would not admit. The conditions are worse than they were a few months ago, when, in a note to Carranza, the situation was characterized as "deplorable."

Men in close touch with the state department were inclined to believe yesterday's emphasis on Mexican affairs was intended as a preparation of the public for possible serious developments, especially as Carranza, so far as it is known, has not yet signed the American-Mexican protocol.

It is hoped, however, that Carranza has signed the protocol and that the message saying so has been delayed in transmission. Otherwise the time limit to Carranza to reply will be extended to today, when the joint commission meets.

VILLA HEADS FOR TAMPICO.

Mexican Seaport Believed to Be His Objective.

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 28.—Francisco Villa's forces are reported to have captured San Luis Potosi. Many foreigners who left Torreon before Villa attacked that town recently went to San Luis Potosi.

The appearance of a band of Villa troops south of Chihuahua City was reported to have caused General Francisco Murguía to order General Gonzalez south with his command. One troop train was reported to have left Juarez for Chihuahua City and another was being loaded.

San Luis Potosi is southeast of Torreon on the National railroad line between Aguas Calientes and Tampico. Tampico is believed to be Villa's objective, in order to obtain a port through which he can import supplies.

An Unsatisfactory Remedy.

A wife once complained to a clergyman of her husband's unsatisfactory conduct, when he said to her:

"You should heap coals of fire on his head."

To which she replied:

"Well, I will. But I tried boiling water once, and that did no good."

OFFICE WORKERS FACTORY WORKERS

and others who labor indoors should always take the strength-compelling tonic-food in

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to keep up their strength, nourish their nerves and increase their energy. SCOTT'S is helping thousands—why not you?

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WORRY AN ABNORMAL STATE.

Human Beings Prone to Indulge in It, However.

Consider the automobile. When the car is going to stand still for more than a few minutes the driver stops the engine. By doing this he saves gasoline, oil and above all, useless wear and tear on the machinery. If he lets the engine "run idle" he has wasted a lot of valuable material, shortened the life of his engine and in the meantime the automobile hasn't budged an inch.

The birds build nests for the protection of their young against the weather; the foxes dig holes for security against the squirrels lay by stores of nuts against the coming of winter; and dogs bury bones against the day when bones will be scarce. These are the manifestations of a normal protective instinct arising from an experience of many, many generations. So far as is known though, no bird ever tried to build more nests than his neighbor; no fox ever fretted because he only had one hole in which to hide; no squirrel ever died of anxiety lest he should not lay by enough nuts for two winters instead of for one; and no dog ever lost any sleep over the fact that he didn't have enough bones laid aside to provide for his declining years.

This protective instinct is also present in the human mind and when properly directed is a great source of prosperity both to the individual and the nation. In order for man to store up and lay by, to gain advancement either in honor or material things, it is necessary that he take some forethought of the morrow, but just so soon as he carries this beyond the normal point the mental process becomes an exaggerated and abnormal one. The normal protective instinct is stimulated by a normal fear of those events which are reasonably sure to happen in the future unless means are adopted against them. The moment that this fear becomes abnormal or exaggerated, it overstimulates this protective instinct and to no good purpose because it results in worry. This worry continues long after the necessity for the normal stimulus of fear has passed, with the result that there is an impairment in mental power and a dissipation of the nervous forces.

In other words, the mental engine has been "running idle" and at the same time delivering no propulsive power. In fact, worry is an abnormal state.

Not all worry is preventable, but for the most part it can be avoided. Most of our fears are never realized, and as a rule, if we meet our troubles day by day as they come without worrying about them before they arrive or fretting over them after they have passed, we will find that we have the strength to rise above them. Worrying undermines the health to a certain extent. It really weakens the mental forces by tiring them out by doing nothing. Usually the relief from worry rests with the victim of this unhappy habit himself, but sometimes the real cause are not the ones which seem to explain the condition and we must go deep into our lives or have the assistance of those who are skilled in unraveling mental processes.

The best antidote for worry is a change of mental occupation, a getting away from the scenes which provoke worry, exercise in the open air, a good book, a pleasant recreation, or a temporary change of occupation. As a matter of mental health every sufferer from this unfortunate condition owes it to himself to discover some simple means of getting away from this habit which is destructive to health and peace of mind alike.

Overwhelming Evidence.

Seeing a tramp hurrying away from a large house, a fellow-professional asked him what luck he had met with. "It ain't worth asking there," was the reply. "I just 'ad a peep through the window. It's a poverty-stricken 'ouse, mate. There was achually two ladies playing on one pianer."

ALMOST BALD WITH ECZEMA ON HEAD

Started with Blistery Pimples. Itched so Badly and Hurt so Was Almost Crazy.

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"I had eczema which started with blistering pimples along the edge of my hair and went all over my head. It itched so badly and hurt so that I was almost crazy, and I could not sleep, and had to walk the floor at night. My hair all fell out and I was almost bald. I was in the house for two weeks."

"The trouble lasted about eight weeks and I had many treatments, but they did not do me any good. Then I got a cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment, and in a few days I saw little fine hairs coming. Now I am entirely healed and have no marks of any kind." (Signed) A. Freulere, Plainville, Conn., July 29, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

Topics of the Home and Household.

Great benefit is often derived from washing chilblains with tincture of myrrh diluted with water.

When boiling a ham place a plate at bottom of pot and you will find that the ham will never stick to the bottom.

A little vaseline rubbed onto a carving set when put away will prevent rust or discoloration and is easily wiped off when wanted for use.

When plates and dishes have to be warmed in an oven, if a newspaper is put underneath it will break the heat and prevent plates from cracking.

Lemon juice squeezed on granulated sugar, left until a syrup is formed, to which a few drops of glycerine are added, soon relieves the hoarseness of an ordinary cold.

Nothing is better for mending tiny holes or tears in fine veiling than a human hair. Thread the hair into a needle, remembering that it is more apt to slip out of the eye of the needle than a thread would be.

On wash day, before hanging out the clothes in cold, frosty weather, put your clothespins in the oven and get them thoroughly heated, and you will hang your clothes out in the very coldest weather without getting your fingers frozen. It is amazing how warm the heated clothespins make your hands.

To keep youthful, shun poisons—"poisoned air, poisoned water, poisoned food, poisonous thoughts, poisonous emotions." Exercise judiciously not only the muscles but also the mind and soul. Bathe often enough to keep the skin in normal condition. Wear sensible clothing—not too heavy. Insist on being cheerful.

In the Sewing Room.

In sewing at home, there are a few items that are well worth remembering: The first of these concerns pins used in fitting and cutting. One should be sure, very sure, that all pins are clean; a rusty pin will mar a fabric, and nothing will more quickly tend to rust and soil them than to hold them in one's mouth until needed; often this will spot a light material and a moisture spot of this sort cannot be eradicated. Also use small pins; large, coarse ones make holes, and often cut the threads of silk goods. A second thing to remember, says the



Distance Shrinks to Nearness

Distance today is no barrier to business. Minutes have replaced miles.

WESTERN UNION

Day Letters and Night Letters

expand the limits of your selling territory to the margins of the seas. Wherever Western Union goes, business may be had at little cost.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

Christian Science Monitor, is that bastions in white materials can be of colored thread; in this case, they are easily seen and quickly ripped out. In fact, they may be always of a different color from the goods in hand.

In making silk or white petticoats, it is often less bulky and more convenient to run a wide elastic in the band at the top of the skirt than to run in a drawing string. Petticoats finished with such an elastic, clasp with either one large hook and eye or a button and button-hole.

Perhaps of all useful things a little piece of lutestring ribbon is the nicest. For, with this basted lightly just around the lower collar line, within the blouse, a dainty waist may be saved from many a visit to the laundry or cleaner; for it is at this line that the marks of soil most appear and, when one has only to rip out the lutestring ribbon and repeat and find one's waist otherwise in a perfect condition, one is glad to have taken the necessary moment to stitch this saving item in the beginning.

Often a silk petticoat will be in good and wearable condition all but the lower

ruffle. To rejuvenate such a petticoat and put it in satisfactory condition requires but little time and slight expense, for the silk need not be matched nor need one purchase the made-ready ruffles sold in the large shops; all that is required is a four or five inch wide ribbon of some fancy design that contrasts well with the petticoat; this naturally does not even demand hemming; one has only to gather it on one edge and ruffle it on the skirt.

Dorothy Dexter.

English Coffee.

The American opinion of coffee as understood in the English home is not high, and how the coffee of the English lodgings-houses is esteemed may be understood from the following traveler's tale: It was his first morning in London "apartments," and his landlady came up with the breakfast. As she set down his coffee-cup, she opened a slight conversation.

"It looks like rain," she said. "It does," agreed the American, "and it doesn't even smell unlike it."

Russell's Third Annual Before Inventory Package Sale

This sale is to rid us of our stock.

900 Packages at 25c each

Sale Starts at 10 a. m. Friday

These packages contain articles selling at 25c to \$9.

Below is a Partial List

Four Ladies' Hand Bags selling at \$2.50 to \$3.25.
Ten \$1.00 Ladies' Envelope Purses.
One \$2.50 Parisian Ivory Mirror.
Forty 50c Boxes of Stationery.
Eight \$1.00 Boxes of Stationery.
Forty 50c Boxes of Talcum Powder.
Three \$1.00 Boxes of Cigars.
One \$9.00 Pyralin Ivory Toilet and Manicure Set.
Four Hotwater Bottles selling at \$1.25.
Twenty-four Lamson's Prints selling for 75c to \$2.
Five Mary Elizabeth Travelling Cases, 75c to \$1.25.
And many other articles to numerous too mention.

Russell's, the Red Cross Pharmacy



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